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ties, and method of treatment are the posthumous memoirs of José María Paz, a young Argentine officer of artillery who took an active part in the struggle for the emancipation of southern South America from the control of Spain, and against the tendency toward political disintegration which was more noticeable there than almost anywhere else on the continent. Except for its omission of portraits and plans, the present work is a reprint of that portion of the second edition of the original, published in three volumes at La Plata in 1892, which dealt with the period from 1810 to 1825. It contains, not only the memoirs proper, but fragmentary accounts by Belgrano of his expedition to Paraguay and the battle of Tucumán, together with critical notes and comments by Paz himself, a vaguely brief biographical sketch of the author, and an appendix, consisting mainly of a quotation from the life of Paz written by Domingo Faustino Sarmiento and illustrative of the former's career in Argentina and Uruguay between 1825 and 1828. The sole editorial novelty of any sort in the new version is a foot-note on page 469.

More truly a series of realistic impressions of men and events than the personal recollections of many of his contemporaries, the memoirs of General Paz begin with a vivid description of the battles of Tucumán, Salta, Vilcapugio, and Ayohuma. They proceed then to characterize with merciless vigor the pretensions and the weaknesses of leaders, both political and military, no less than the lack of discipline and the spread of insubordination among the soldiers, which were responsible in large measure for the failure of the patriots to overthrow the Spanish power in what is now Bolivia. Toward their close the memoirs provide a spirited account of the civil wars that ensued in the La Plata country and of the rise of the "caudillos", or partisan chieftains, who were destined unhappily to play so sinister a rôle in the later development of the Spanish-American republics.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

MINOR NOTICES

The Influence of Ancient Egyptian Civilization in the East and in America. By G. Elliot Smith, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, Victoria University of Manchester. (Manchester, University Press, 1916, pp. 32.) To Dr. G. Elliot Smith we are indebted for a series of invaluable anatomical studies and investigations of difficult problems in the physical anthropology of the Nile peoples. In the little treatise under discussion, however, he has departed from the field in which he has displayed such enviable competence, and has attacked a formidable group of problems, chiefly archaeological, but likewise involving researches of almost unlimited scope in history, sociology, religion, ethnology, and related subjects.

The contention which he sets up is, in his own words: "That the

essential elements of the ancient civilizations of India, Further Asia, the Malay Archipelago, Oceania, and America were brought in succession to each of these places by mariners, whose oriental migrations (on an extensive scale) began as trading intercourse between the Eastern Mediterranean and India some time after 800 B. C." The civilization thus distributed the author maintains was "derived largely from Egypt" but with "many important accretions and modifications" from the surrounding world of the Near Orient. He further contends that "the reality of these migrations and this spread of culture is substantiated (and dated) by the remarkable collection of extraordinary practices and fantastic beliefs which these ancient mariners distributed along a well-defined route from the Eastern Mediterranean to America".

Space prevents an enumeration of this list of evidences, but it will be seen at once that the scope of the questions involved is enormous. There is not an historian, archaeologist, or anthropologist living, who possesses full competence over all the vast area involved. The author maintains that the mariners in question were Phoenicians, but at the very outset it should be remembered that we still lack a critical and comprehensive study of Phoenician history and archaeology. It must be admitted at once that the Phoenicians achieved far more than the current reaction against their influence recognizes. Even to the casual but open-minded observer, it is also evident that much Eastern Mediterranean influence, especially that of Egypt, passed by way of the Red Sea into the maritime world of the Far East. Before such far-reaching conclusions as those of Dr. Smith can be successfully discussed, however, a formidable amount of spade work must be done in detailed investigations covering a colossal array of subjects and a whole group of highly specialized disciplines.

JAMES HENRY BREASTED.

The Prosecution of Jesus: its Date, History, and Legality. By Richard Wellington Husband, Professor of the Classical Languages in Dartmouth College. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1916, pp. vii, 302.) It is unfortunately not possible to congratulate the writer of this book on having added to our knowledge of the difficult subject which he has undertaken. Professor Husband tries to establish the thesis that the real trial of Jesus was before Pilate, and that the proceedings of the Sanhedrin were parallel to those of a grand jury. The whole case was one of Roman, not of Jewish law.

This is, perhaps, an arguable case; but when its defense is presented in Professor Husband's manner it cannot expect attention from those who are acquainted with critical studies of the New Testament. The first requisite for such a task is to understand the nature of the Synoptic tradition. It must regretfully be said that Professor Husband does not appear to the reviewer to possess this requisite. He had better speak for himself:

In the effort to secure an understanding of the exact course of events in these proceedings, we are confronted with the greatest difficulties. The Gospel narratives are somewhat confused, and superficially at least are inconsistent. In this situation several methods are open. The method most frequently pursued is that of putting together the four accounts in the Gospels, and of regarding all the incidents related in all four as historically accurate. Or, the earliest of the narratives, that of Mark, may be selected and made the basis, and everything that does not appear there be examined carefully before it is accepted as reliable. Or, that account which appears most reasonable may be chosen, and may be adopted as the genuine, or sole, authority. Or finally, one may choose the eclectic method of piecing together, and of rejecting what does not seem to harmonize with the progress of the episode as it is conceived. Each of these is open to objection, but probably the first is least objectionable, since it does not permit one to be swayed by his personal, and prior, convictions (pp. 105-106).

This is to return, critically speaking, to the Dark Ages.

This is not the only serious defect in the book. The whole question of the chronology of the Gospels is, of course, very difficult. Professor Husband repeats some of the usual arguments and comes to the result that he favors the year 33 for the Crucifixion. He seems to overestimate the value of the chronology of Luke and greatly to underestimate the difficulty of identifying Jewish feasts by astronomical methods; but the worst accusation to be brought against him is that when an argument is inconvenient he has no mercy on it. The Gospels tell us that John the Baptist was beheaded before Jesus was crucified; but Josephus implies that he was beheaded about 35 A. D. All that Professor Husband has to say is that "existing evidence, apart from the New Testament, is in favor of placing the beheading of John some time after the latest date that can possibly be assigned for the crucifixion of Jesus. Since the evidence is discordant, the event must be excluded from all consideration (p. 64)". The italics, which are the reviewer's, may serve to draw attention to the elevation to the rank of a critical canon of a method which is more often practised than praised.

K. LAKE.

The Main Manuscript of Konungs Skuggsjá in Phototypic Reproduction with Diplomatic Text. Edited for the University of Illinois by George T. Flom. (Urbana, Ill., the University of Illinois, 1915, pp. lxvii, [351].) The "King's Mirror" is a didactic work of the encyclopaedic type composed in Norway about the middle of the thirteenth century. There have been three earlier editions of this work, but in faithful and accurate reproduction of the original forms none of these can compare with Professor Flom's "American Facsimile Edition". The work was undertaken some years ago and was practically completed in 1915, which is given as the date of publication; but owing to the difficulties of ocean transportation (the text was printed in Copen-

hagen) actual publication was delayed till 1916. In its present form the "King's Mirror" will be of peculiar interest to the student of the Germanic dialects; but it is also an important source for the study of medieval culture and civilization. Professor Flom has prefaced the edition with an extended introduction which is devoted chiefly to a discussion of problems of palaeography. It may be added that the care of the editor is matched by the art of the book-maker: the printer, the binder, and the photographer have combined to produce a work of rare beauty.

Intolerance in the Reign of Elizabeth, Queen of England. By Arthur Jay Klein, Professor of History in Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917, pp. xi, 218.) If Professor Klein had called his book a brief sketch of ecclesiastical controversies during the reign of Elizabeth and had made no pretensions beyond a careful restatement of the conclusions already reached by competent scholars, the book could have been commended as vital, interesting, and for the most part accurate. But as a history of intolerance during the reign of Elizabeth—it must be said in all kindness—the book possesses the remarkable deficiency of saying very little about it. It refers to much of the material from which such a history ought to be written, but Professor Klein has not succeeded in achieving the task. He has written two brief essays on intolerance, his introduction and his conclusion, both succinct, lucid, and suggestive, and between them he seems to have placed a brief ecclesiastical history of Elizabeth's reign in which intolerance as such plays little or no part, and which unfortunately seems to have little generic relation to the propositions of his introduction or conclusion.

Many will question his contention that the study of intolerance has hitherto confined itself to the Established Church and to the government, to the exclusion of the Protestant groups. Certainly, if previous efforts had been inadequate, it was hardly probable that he could fill the need for more extended treatment in a portion only of an essay itself less than two hundred pages long. What he says about the Protestant sects is on the whole well said, but it is hardly new, nor can one feel sure that Mr. Klein has made himself at home in the intricacies of the debates over the true form of church government and the veritable primitive Christianity. Without one's wishing to be captious or unsympathetic with an attempt which possesses many creditable and encouraging features, the long bibliography and the acknowledgments in the preface nevertheless raise expectations of a more extended study of manuscript and printed sources than the text substantiates, for the great majority of its details are supported abundantly by standard secondary authorities and the foot-notes are devoted mainly to Strype, the Parker Society's publications, and the *State Papers, Domestic*. The critical apparatus is moreover unconvincing because too many of the

foot-notes are appended to statements too familiar to need substantiation in an essay not primarily concerned with establishing the sequence of events. If Mr. Klein's true conclusion has not escaped him, he has hardly succeeded in emphasizing it. Elizabeth's reign has seemed to most students more instructive as a chapter in the history of the dawn of toleration than as a typical example of intolerance. Is there not much to be said, both cogent and instructive, upon Elizabeth's policy from the point of view of toleration defined as a relative indifference to religious dogmatism and to controversies about church government because of the supreme significance attached to the political and diplomatic situation?

ROLAND G. USHER.

The Leveller Movement: a Study in the History and Political Theory of the English Great Civil War. By Theodore Calvin Pease, Ph.D., Associate in History, University of Illinois. (Washington, American Historical Association, London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1916, pp. ix, 406.) There is one sentence in this excellent monograph which may well stand at once as a motto and as an inspiration for all such work. Concerning Mr. Gooch's *History of English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century*, Mr. Pease observes: "It represents all that scholarship can do with broad fields of thought in the absence of monographic material." It is not, perhaps, to be anticipated that, within any reasonable length of time, we shall have the whole field of human history covered with such detail as, let us say, the French Revolution, the period of the English Civil Wars, or certain epochs in the history of Germany. But it is toward that desirable consummation that the long and patient toil of investigators must direct itself, and the steady flow of such studies as this gives promise of an approach to that ideal. In particular, so far as English history is concerned, is this true of the era of the Puritan Revolution. From Forster to Schoolcraft and Gardiner we now know, to take one instance of many, enough about the Grand Remonstrance to depend upon. The main parties to the great controversy have been exhaustively treated, but with Mr. Berens's "Diggers" and this volume on the Levellers, with studies of Prynne and Harrington, Ludlow and Harrison, we come to a truer conception of those extraordinary cross-currents which swept across England in the years between 1640 and 1660. Mr. Pease has done a good piece of work, not only in the Levellers generally, but upon Lilburne in particular. He has not attempted to trace what may be called the origins of the Leveller movement back of 1640, nor the social and economic factors which produced that school. Probably his reasons of space forbade. But in the second instance, particularly in view of the lack of an adequate social-economic history of the period, we should be exceedingly glad to have just that information which Mr. Pease undoubtedly possesses. The lack of manuscript material for such a study in contro-

versy is not so serious. But, one may be permitted to add, it is unfortunate that space limitations prevented the inclusion of the bibliography in full, for which many students of the period would have been very grateful. Finally, Mr. Pease is quite right in his admission that his study is "avowedly sympathetic". Whatever the admirable qualities of Lilburne and his fellow-Levellers, however glad one may be that such doctrines as they advocated found voice, it still remains a question whether, in their own day, they helped or hindered real progress. And, as one would be glad of more statement of the situation which produced them as a social phenomenon, so one would welcome a fuller statement of their practical as well as their theoretical contribution to politics. It is to be hoped that Mr. Pease will add to his excellent study a supplementary treatise on their relations to every-day affairs, apart from the realm of political theory. For such a study no one is so well qualified.

W. C. ABBOTT.

My Russian and Turkish Journals. By the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917, pp. ix, 350.) Lady Dufferin would feel either amused or horrified to think that these journals were to be submitted to critical review; or that they were to be estimated for anything other than what they really are: a casual record of the trivial commonplaces of an ambassador's household. A notice after the title-page announces the author's purpose "to present the proceeds of this book to War Charities". The intention we commend more than the language in which it is phrased. For the unhappy word *charity*, in its sense of Victorian patronizing, is one we should like to unlearn; and certainly no more incongruous term could apply to a contribution for war relief. Saving this single jarring note, suggestive of Lady Dufferin's own bygone generation, we are quite disposed to take this book in the spirit in which it is offered, as a somewhat unusual memento for a war subscription.

Lady Dufferin resided in Petrograd when Lord Dufferin was British ambassador there during the years 1879-1881, and also in Constantinople during the years 1881-1884. She accompanied him when he was detached from Constantinople temporarily on a special mission to Egypt, subsequent to the bombardment of Alexandria. How much Lady Dufferin knew or understood of her husband's diplomacy during this fateful period of the Eastern Question, her journals do not reveal. They are as free from political information, or from details of historical interest, as though they had been specially censored with that idea in view. Instead, they recount at length the management of garden parties, bazaars, Christmas-trees, aquatic sports, dances, and entertainments of all kinds. With a flourish of triumph and proud achievement at the end Lady Dufferin prints her "charity" balance-sheet, showing that she cleared for worthy objects during these few years at Constantinople almost forty-five thousand dollars. Little wonder that when the Sultan wanted

to raise funds for sufferers from the Smyrna earthquake, he insisted upon Lady Dufferin undertaking a bazaar, even though Lord Dufferin was not doyen of the diplomatic corps! If there be such a thing as an instinct for bazaars, Lady Dufferin had it; she was notoriously successful in using her high social patronage to gather in money for public purposes. This book is an example in point. Under an attractive title it contains a miscellaneous assortment of useless chit-chat, the publication of which only a bazaar motive could possibly justify. It is to be hoped the war-relief funds may realize handsomely from the book: it is further to be hoped that few of the purchasers will experience the surprise of reading it and of discovering that they have been most amiably and most pleasantly victimized.

C. E. FRYER.

International Cases, Arbitrations, and Incidents illustrative of International Law as practised by Independent States. Volume II. War and Neutrality. By Ellery C. Stowell, Associate Professor of International Law in Columbia University, and Henry F. Munro, Lecturer in International Law in Columbia University. (Boston, New York, Chicago, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. xvii, 662.) The second volume of this case-book follows in general plan that of the earlier volume. The authors justify the space allotted to incidents of the present war.

In time of war acts of governments and those for whom they stand responsible are to be judged upon the facts as they appear at the time, especially when the government concerned makes no effort to furnish the evidence which it has at its disposal, or which it might procure. Hence it is that a collection of cases to serve as a basis for the study of the law of war and neutrality ought to be made *flagrante bello*.

Those who insist upon the historical development of international law will hardly agree to so summary a dismissal of the past. That such a compilation of material offers abundant exercise for the critical faculty, there is no question; but it does not make a case-book as a basis for instruction in international law in the sense in which that term has come to be used. Such a method produces a volume of collateral readings of illustrative material requiring some basis of text or other more or less dogmatic exposition. That this is true the authors acknowledge by suggesting "explanations of the instructor or further investigation of the authorities". So might the *Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege* be used, but only as a horrible example, and not as a source of international law. The authors have shown impartiality of choice in the selection of materials, and, generally, impartiality as to comment thereon. On the "doctrine of ultimate consumption", however, the text is original with the authors, and for it Dr. Stowell assumes responsibility. We are told that the Entente Allies have "deformed" the recognized principles of international law. Elsewhere the opposition of the authors to Great

Britain's "blockade" policy is apparent. The *Lusitania* case, however, is presented objectively, as are the Cavell and Fryatt cases. What is perhaps the *fons et origo* of all the series of maritime reprisals, the mining of the high seas and the proclamation of strategic areas, cannot be fully understood from the extracts printed. The White Book issued by the Department of State April 4, 1917, and since this volume was printed, supplies very necessary links in the development of this highly important matter.

All in all, it is difficult to say where this book leads: when it discloses what international law is, and when it sets forth what international law is not. It contains valuable materials certainly, but it proceeds upon no recognized system of arrangement; important sections of the law of war in the larger sense are omitted, as for instance, the legal results of a state of war, except as to days of grace and treatment of resident alien enemies; and what must still be considered as a prime source of the law of neutrality, the decisions of British and American courts, is relatively neglected. For an advanced course conducted under skillful leadership, the book should prove a stimulating accessory. It should be valuable as a work of reference, if used with caution. But as a case-book for primary purposes of class-room instruction, it presents seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

J. S. R.

Termination of War and Treaties of Peace. By Coleman Phillipson, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D. (London, T. Fisher Unwin, [1916], pp. xix, 486.) To apply the well-worn adjective "timely" at this juncture to a treatise upon peace negotiations and treaties might seem to be rather vaguely anticipatory. The dearth of modern works in English, or for that matter in any language, upon the large and important subject of treaty-making and interpretation, as well as upon the special subject of peace treaties, is a sufficient reason for the appearance of this carefully prepared volume. It has an additional value in furnishing a standard of criticism for the future arrangements by which the present war will be terminated. Dr. Phillipson has not attempted a discursive or, save in a few instances, argumentative treatment of the subject. He has carefully compiled the provisions of peace treaties from Westphalia to Bucharest. He has sought to produce a work which is "on the one hand, a comparative and analytical study, based for the most part on original documents . . . and, on the other hand, a synthetic presentation of conclusions derived from such analysis and application of first principles".

Wars have not always ended by treaties of peace, but sometimes by the extinction of states, by subjugation and conquest. Therefore the author begins with the examination of the legal results of war: the change from military occupation to the extension of sovereignty by the conqueror over the conquered territory through state succession. The doctrine of postliminy he generally rejects as not in harmony with mod-

ern international law and "serving but to obscure rules intrinsically simple and intelligible" (p. 232). The main portion of the work is devoted to the termination of war by treaties of peace, from the cessation of hostilities through preliminary *pourparlers* and protocols to treaty negotiations and the content of the formal instrument. In this part he has depended mainly upon international practice of the past century, and little that is purely theoretical is introduced by way of discussion or comment. Such a treatment does not make a text easy to read. It is in many respects an annotated digest of the various international documents. Analyzed and arranged as the material is, it becomes a reference work of much value and great convenience. The appendix, "a century of peace treaties", 1815-1913, gives the texts, usually complete, of the twenty-six peace treaties since Waterloo.

The book as a whole is characterized by breadth of view, conservatism of statement, and clarity of expression. It very certainly does what its author hoped it might do: "It fills a gap in the literature of international law and international relations."

J. S. R.

The Colonial Tariff Policy of France. By Arthur Girault, Professor of Political Economy in the Law Faculty of the University of Poitiers. Edited by Charles Gide, Professor of Economics in the University of Paris. [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History.] (Oxford, Clarendon Press, Humphrey Milford, 1916, pp. viii, 305.) This book deals with the evolution and the results of the colonial tariff policy of France. As the author correctly points out, one cannot reduce this policy to a single all-embracing formula. He therefore traces step by step the treatment accorded to different colonies of France at different periods of her history. Beginning with the policy of exclusion under the ancient régime and bringing his discussion down to tariff assimilation under the present republic he reviews the various measures passed by the mother-country in order to regulate the commerce of her colonies; he considers the purposes and the validity of these measures in the light of economic and political conditions existent at the time of their enactment and he indicates the rôles played in the promulgation of each act by various forces which mould the life of a nation; he brings out clearly the influence of private interests upon legislation as well as the pressure of public opinion and of abstract ideas of right and wrong.

Professor Girault is at his best in the historical and descriptive parts of the work. A certain looseness and inconsistency characterizes his generalizations and his deductions as well as his reasoning as to the policy which France of to-day should pursue towards some of her colonies. He enunciates a truth when he states that a colonial policy animated by a spirit of exclusion easily becomes a source of dissensions and of wars; but this does not prevent him from being fully in accord

with the policy which France pursues in Algeria, a policy of assimilation which under a high protective tariff is not far different from that of exclusion; he even goes so far as to advocate the adoption of a similar policy for Tunis. With regard to other colonial possessions the writer is in favor of customs autonomy or "personality". Apparently his studies convinced him that assimilation proved injurious to the colonists, not one of the assimilated colonies, outside of Algeria, being satisfied with its lot. A few French manufacturers benefited, but their benefit was obtained at the expense of the colonial inhabitants, who were prevented from buying and selling in the nearest markets.

The "bringing together of producer and consumer" idea, enunciated by Carey, is accepted by Mr. Girault, who considers it as one of the important arguments in favor of a protective system. He does not stop to inquire whether goods would be transported if their transportation was really useless and if it represented, as he says, "a real cost in time and expense" (p. 282) as compared with domestic transportation.

The author seems also to be quite satisfied that "political domination" over the colonies constitutes "a considerable advantage for the national industry, an advantage perhaps even more important than that resulting from the application of the national tariff" (p. 283). If it is true that "commerce follows the flag" (p. 5), if the flag is the leading factor in the development of business relations, then colonies will always remain "an apple of discord among nations", and Professor Girault's attempt to brush aside the difficulty by stating that "there is room for all in all colonies" (p. 5) will not suffice to prevent the spirit of conquest from finding an "echo or support in the world of business".

The real merit of this work lies in the analysis of the causes of the colonial tariff policies under the changing governments of France and in a careful presentation of the effect of these policies upon the economic status of each colony; as such it forms an important contribution to the study of the subject.

SIMON LITMAN.

The Menace of Japan. By Frederick McCormick. (Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1917, pp. vi, 372.) It is difficult to write a serious review of a book which no thoughtful reader could for a moment take seriously. Such a book is *The Menace of Japan* by Frederick McCormick. According to the author "Japan is a world ogre, as shown throughout every civilized land east and west". The present "menace", however, is functioning primarily in China, and the book purports to describe the many instances in which Japan has ridden roughshod over American rights and interests in that arena. The author's only solution is war. He rejects all means of arriving at any understanding, for he believes we are obliged "to inculcate among coming and present Americans the principles of war with Japan". Little is said about the immigration question—that depends upon the outcome of the war we must fight in Asia.

Shorn of its repetitions, its involved and at times unintelligible phraseology, and its amazing figures of speech, the text could be reduced to about one-third its size.. Offering no new information, it deals with the Portsmouth Treaty, the Harriman railway schemes in Manchuria, the Huikuang loan, the currency loan, the Knox neutralization proposal, the Russo-Japanese entente, and the withdrawal of American shipping from the Pacific. It is concerned primarily with questions of commerce and finance. Japan is held responsible for every set-back which American enterprise has received, although at times the "predatory pack" of Manchurian allies, including Japan, Russia, France, and England, share the blame, with Japan always as the masterful leader.

Mr. McCormick, however, would prove too much. He himself tells us that Secretary Root, President Wilson, Senator LaFollette, and others have helped to force the United States out of the Far East. And he leaves out of consideration two very important factors. Japan, by geographical location, has greater vital interests in China than any third power, east or west. And if the "Open Door" is preserved there it must be largely done by the Chinese themselves. For the United States and Japan to become involved in war over the "Open Door" or the integrity of China would be wicked and futile. It might be well to wait and see how the readjustments after the "Great War" affect the Far East. The present volume need not be taken too seriously. The perusal of a few pages will show how loosely the author writes and reasons. His historical allusions are frequently amusing, and at times amazing, and his careless use of such terms as "possession", "domination", "command of the Pacific", "monopoly", "Open Door", is disconcerting. He might well have taken to heart one of his own dicta: "Not only can no man judge to-day what a people may be tomorrow: he cannot with appreciable certainty determine wholly what they are to-day."

Lighthouses and Lightships of the United States. By George R. Putnam. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917, pp. xiii, 308.) There is many an American who thinks it no blemish on his patriotism to think ill of his government, perhaps because Congress does not abound in wisdom, or perhaps because the Cabinet is not selected from his own party. The holder of such opinions might often be led into more cheerful views if he could make thorough acquaintance, from the inside, with any one of many bureaus of the executive branch of the federal government, and could see with what intelligence and devotion it is managed—intelligence and devotion which, by the way, have greatly increased in the last fifteen years. Among such divisions of the executive government the lighthouse service has always taken a high rank. It may fairly be called a model of competent administration and scientific ingenuity in the general staff and of faithfulness, endurance, and helpfulness in the rank and file; and Mr. Putnam's ex-

position of its history, plant, equipment, operations, and personnel is also a model. The competence of the descriptive part is assured by the fact that the author has for several years been commissioner of lighthouses—a fact nowhere mentioned in his modest volume. The historical portions, written in a plain style but not without appreciation of the elements of interest involved, present the story of many of the older lighthouses, beginning with Boston Light in 1716, an account of the development of federal lighthouse administration from the legislation of 1789 to 1910, and a variety of incidents illustrative of engineering skill on the one hand or of personal heroism on the other. For the material in these historical pages, colonial newspapers and local histories have to some extent been drawn upon, but chiefly the valuable manuscript records of the lighthouse service itself. It is much to be wished that many another bureau of the government might have its history and operations described in the same competent and entertaining way. Mr. Putnam's volume ought surely to enhance greatly the general public's interest in the lighthouse service and appreciation of its invaluable and devoted work.

Benjamin Franklin, Printer. By John Clyde Oswald. (New York, Doubleday, Page, and Company, for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 1917, pp. xv, 224.) Mr. Oswald, editor of the *American Printer*, frankly tells how his book came to be written, and limited in time by a need of meeting a certain occasion—the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs in Philadelphia—he admits that the work was "performed somewhat hurriedly". A collector of Franklin material, he had long cherished a wish to write such a book, but the result cannot be regarded as a successful use of the available material. It is rather a sketch of a part of Franklin's life, with special reference to his printing achievements, some of the chapters having little connection with that subject. A suggestion on the printers who came before Franklin begins the volume, and the well-known events in Franklin's early life—the *New England Courant*, his escape to Philadelphia, Keith's default, his London experience, and his return to Philadelphia—are once more related. Of Franklin as a real printer, journalist, and almanac-maker there was little to tell that was new without a somewhat technical and bibliographical investigation of the subject, or, at least, a careful study of the Franklin manuscripts. This Mr. Oswald does not appear to have done, or he could hardly have failed to discover the important series of letters from James Parker to Franklin, which have been printed in the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The single letter of Parker, drawn from another source, which he does print is worth many pages of his own writing. He has quoted from such authorities as P. L. Ford, Smyth, Hildeburn, and Livingston, but the general impression left on the reader is that the study would have gained much by concentration on Franklin, the printer. Livingston's

account of Franklin's press at Passy shows what a field exists for such a study, and the material is abundant. Mr. Oswald has compiled a popular account of Franklin, and the many illustrations give his volume a value apart from the text; but he has hardly scratched the surface of the subject.

Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio, 1778-1779. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Louise Phelps Kellogg. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections, vol. XXIII., Draper Series, vol. IV.] (Madison, Wis., the Society, 1916, pp. 509.) In this volume Miss Kellogg has edited a series of documents descriptive of frontier defense on the upper Ohio, the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers, covering a period of fifteen months, from May, 1778, to July, 1779. The volume is a continuation of three volumes issued in former years entitled respectively *Documentary History of Dunmore's War, 1774*, *The Revolution on the Upper Ohio, 1775-1777*, and *Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio, 1774-1778*, which were edited under the joint supervision of Miss Kellogg and the late Dr. Thwaites. This series, which has been supported hitherto by the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has now, with the present volume, been taken over by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Future volumes designed to cover the frontier history of the entire Revolutionary period are also promised.

In the present volume the documents are taken mainly from the Draper Collection in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The Washington Papers in the Library of Congress are also drawn upon for a considerable number. There are in all about 250 original documents; of this number about sixty-six come from the Washington Papers, and about twenty-five from the letter-books of Col. George Morgan. This is in striking contrast to the policy followed in the previous volumes of the series, which restricted the publication almost wholly to the Draper Collection. Another innovation is the printing of summaries of some fifty-five documents which have been printed in other collections. About a dozen "Recollections" of participants in the border struggles, obtained by the late Dr. Draper years after the events happened, are included.

Prefaced by a well-written introduction, based upon the documents which follow, the volume picks up the thread of the narrative beginning with the recall of General Hand from the command of the Continental troops at Fort Pitt and surrounding territory and the succession of General McIntosh, the personal choice of Washington for the western command. The sundry projects for an expedition to Detroit, Niagara, and into the Ohio country, the negotiations and treaties with the Delaware and other Indian nations, and the various measures for the defense of the border settlements against the counter-attacks of the British and Indians are illustrated in detail. Failure in most of the larger offensive

enterprises was due to the machinations of such men as Col. George Morgan, Indian agent in the West, and his friends, the lack of intelligent co-operation between the Continental and Virginia forces, and the general ignorance of Congress as to western conditions. But despite this general lack of harmony, with the resulting lamentable failure so frequently suggested throughout the documents, the small Continental force performed a signal service in holding the frontier intact until the more spectacular expedition of George Rogers Clark had removed the British menace from the West.

The volume is accompanied by a wealth of explanatory foot-notes and a complete index. In mechanical appearance and in execution it is far superior to any of its predecessors and is in harmony with forms now fast becoming standard.

C. E. CARTER.

The Jumel Mansion, being a full History of the House on Harlem Heights built by Roger Morris before the Revolution, together with some Account of its more notable Occupants. By William Henry Shelton. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. xii, 257.) It may be said at once that this sumptuous volume will be—in all probability—the authoritative source on the famous mansion and its occupiers. The author is the curator of the property, and has had access to many documents, and the book bears ample evidence of the extent of his researches.

Mr. Shelton describes in detail the house and its origin. He emphasizes the special features of the construction, dwells on its environment, and illustrates with a wealth of plans the arrangement of its quaint colonial rooms. The builder, Roger Morris, a British colonel, and his wife the celebrated Mary Philipse, were the earliest occupants. To them succeeded Revolutionary soldiers, and for a few weeks in the autumn of 1776 the building was Washington's headquarters. During this time occurred the battle of Harlem Heights, various courts martial and dinners, and the great fire in New York city. The American retreat caused the transfer of the mansion into British possession for the remainder of the war. On the conclusion of peace the Morris property was confiscated; it changed ownership several times, and in 1810 the title passed to the wealthy and ill-fated merchant Stephen Jumel. Its historic events had been numerous already, including a state dinner given by President Washington.

The writer recounts at considerable length the family history of the notorious Betsy Bowen who became Madame Jumel; her life in the mansion, her visits to France, her marriage to Aaron Burr, and the eccentricities and insanity of her last years. Considerable space is devoted to the *causes célèbres* in the litigation over the estate. In 1903 the house was acquired by the city. It came under the control of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was partially restored. A suggested scheme for a further scientific restoration concludes the book.

Mr. Shelton disposes of various legends: that the house was built in 1758 instead of in 1765-1766; that Mme. Jumel entertained in the mansion Lafayette and Louis Napoleon; and other pleasing fables. By far the most striking historical contribution is the author's excursus on the great fire of September, 1776, and the connection therein of Nathan Hale. His thesis briefly is: Hale was concerned in the patriotic plan to burn New York city; he was not a "spy" in the ordinary sense, and was not within the British lines for the purpose of obtaining sketches of forts; he was executed for his part in the unsuccessful incendiary attempt. These claims are supported with much marshalling of documentary evidence and plausibility of reasoning.

The reviewer has observed no slips of consequence. One may question the proportion of space allotted to the law-suits and to the unsavory chronicles of the Bowen family. The volume is well illustrated, and is a creditable and attractive addition to the list of works on famous American houses.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

Political Opinion in Massachusetts during Civil War and Reconstruction. By Edith Ellen Ware, Ph.D., Instructor in History in Smith College. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia University, vol. LXXIV., no. 2, whole no. 175.] (New York, Columbia University, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1916, pp. 219.) In the first three chapters, which occupy approximately one-third of the work, Miss Ware has made a careful study of the changes in political opinion in Massachusetts between the election of 1860 and the end of the year 1861. Changes in opinion from that time to the end of the Civil War are presented in two chapters, under the headings Emancipation and the Rise and Fall of Copperheadism. The remaining chapter is devoted in part to a detailed statement of the different theories of reconstruction prevalent in Massachusetts, and in part to a survey of political issues to the year 1876. This method brings out clearly the most striking phases of political opinion in Massachusetts during the period that Miss Ware has selected, though possibly one result is that the characteristics of the various leaders in Massachusetts and their personal careers do not stand out as they would if another method had been chosen. At the beginning of the book, in particular, one misses the characterization of these men.

The period chosen by Miss Ware offers an excellent opportunity for the study of manuscript material. The official correspondence of Governor Andrew at the State House, the Charles Sumner Papers and other collections in the Harvard University Library, the Weston and the Garrison manuscripts at the Boston Public Library, the Winthrop, Bancroft, and Schouler manuscripts, and the Amos A. Lawrence papers, in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, offer a rich field, which Miss Ware has investigated with great success. She has

also made use of six volumes of privately printed *Reminiscences* and *Letters* of John Murray Forbes. In particular has she studied the newspapers of Massachusetts, and her account of the press during the sixties in appendix II. is highly interesting and valuable. If one asks for more here he would perhaps express the wish that the characterization of the Boston *Advertiser* had been as complete as is that of the Springfield *Republican*.

Many interesting points come out in the text as the result of Miss Ware's careful study of her sources—for example, the effect upon public opinion at the beginning of 1861 of the general business depression, and the opposition of the Irish newspaper in Boston to emancipation. The account of McClellan's visit to Boston early in 1863 is well worked out, and full recognition is given in both text and appendix to the importance of the New England Loyal Publication Society.

There is some carelessness in the copying of proper names, and the reference to the librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society as the *late* Dr. Samuel A. Green is regrettable.

Downing's Civil War Diary. By Sergeant Alexander G. Downing, Company E, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, Third Brigade, "Crocker's Brigade", Sixth Division of the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. August 15, 1861—July 31, 1865. Edited by Olynthus B. Clark, Ph.D., Professor of History in Drake University. (Des Moines, Historical Department of Iowa, 1916, pp. vi, 325.) Sergeant Downing served throughout the Civil War. He participated in thirty-eight battles and skirmishes. He was present at Shiloh and in the engagements around Vicksburg, and was with Sherman in the campaign before Atlanta and on the march through Georgia and the Carolinas.

His diary covers the entire period. Unfortunately, as published, it is not in its original form. Sergeant Downing was unwilling that it should be. It has been corrected and enlarged, the editor having used both the diary as first written and a revision prepared by Sergeant Downing in 1914, which included much additional material. The editor has performed his difficult task capably. The result, however, makes wearisome reading, for the matter added to satisfy the original diarist has overloaded the book without in any way increasing its interest or value.

But the student who persists through the three hundred pages is well rewarded. He has the story, honestly told, of the daily life of the man in the ranks in the Western armies; and he is given a picture of the best type of the American volunteer: a manly, straightforward boy, who did his duty simply and courageously.

Of special interest at this time are the entries telling of the gathering of the volunteers in the early months of the war; their training, or rather lack of training, and the unnecessary hardships to which they were subjected through the inefficiency of authorities ignorant of mili-

tary administration and organization. The men themselves were of the best fighting stock, young and adventurous. The entry describing the composition of Sergeant Downing's company is worth quoting:

My company, E, has ninety-seven men. They are of several different nationalities; as follows: Three from Canada, four from Ireland, two from England, two from Germany, and one from France; the rest are American-born; twenty-three from Ohio, twenty-one from Pennsylvania, sixteen from New York, eight from Indiana, six from Iowa, two each from Michigan and Vermont, and one each from Maryland and Maine. The average age is less than twenty years, and there are eight married men.

Perhaps the most interesting entries in the diary are those covering the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. One is reminded of Henry W. Grady's description of General Sherman as "a kind of careless man about fire".

The book is well printed and has a full index. There is an appendix with a short autobiographical sketch, "some observations", and a roll of Company E.

A Financial History of Texas. By Edmund Thornton Miller, Adjunct Professor of Economics in the University of Texas. [Bulletin of the University of Texas, no. 37.] (Austin, Texas, University of Texas, 1916, pp. viii, 444.) The publication of Professor Miller's *Financial History of Texas* again calls to attention the primitive character of our financial machinery—and its message is a quiet appeal for the establishment of a budgetary régime. Not only do the records of our states afford splendid examples of finances gone wild, but those of the nation are equally wild. It is only through analyses, such as the present volume has attempted, that the serious condition of things is borne home.

It is fair to say that no state offers so rich a field for exploitation as does Texas, whose history lies across two and a quarter centuries, flecked by the flags of five several powers. In that earlier time there was some excuse for floundering—conditions were imperious, appalling; but nowadays? If one were frank and fearless fairly to criticize the administrations of to-day, it might be said that ignorance of financial devices and of the fundamental principles of budgetary operations was never more flagrantly displayed. This is indeed what the author leaves to be inferred.

In 1852 the *Fiscal History of Texas* was published by William Gouge, and not since his day to the present volume has a serious effort been made to follow the financial fortunes of Texas. Gouge's book, for the period it covers, has merit of a sort; but Professor Miller's is final. He has shown his clear thinking by recognizing economics as a large factor only in the unfolding of history. He has grouped his data under the large heads: the Spanish-Mexican Period, the Republic, the State, the Civil War, Reconstruction, etc.

Not only is his scheme excellent—he has well pursued it. His researches have been exhaustive. Naturally, the early period under Spain affords little light on the scant economic life of the colony; the Mexican period fares better in this respect, while for the republic he has ransacked the records of the Consultations, Councils, and Conventions, as well as the enactments of Congress. The financial struggles of the republic, with its utter helplessness, are admirably set out.

For the later periods, obviously, there is heavy multiplication of data, but the same careful researches have been made. The book is not a mere chronicle of legislative enactments, but the results of the operation of laws are followed, together with court decisions, etc. Even the attitude of the public towards this or that measure is pursued through the press.

All in all the work is well done. It now remains for some strong man to apply the lessons which grow out of this statement of the state's finances—in a word to reform taxes, to create a new régime, to establish a budget on modern scientific lines.

W. F. M.

Bibliografía de Luz y Caballero. Por Domingo Figarola-Caneda, Director de la Biblioteca Nacional de la Habana. Segunda Edición, corregida y aumentada. (Havana, Imprenta "el Siglo XX" de Aurelio Miranda, 1915, pp. xv, 272.) Though Luz y Caballero credited Padre Varela with having first taught his countrymen to think, he himself seemingly holds that place of honor in the opinion of his countrymen. His writings are, indeed, modest in volume; but he enjoyed, as scholar, educator, courageous thinker, and outspoken patriot, a rare leadership among his contemporaries; and this bibliography shows that the anniversary of his death is still annually celebrated half a century thereafter. Decidedly more than half of the 1300 items of the volume date since the beginning of Cuba's modern life in 1878.

The book contains: first, a bibliography of every bit of writing of which Luz y Caballero is known or supposed to be the author (including even reprints of single aphorisms!); second, a notice of all his likenesses (portraits, masks, statues), of every monument, tablet, and medal dedicated to his honor, of isographs, and of coats of arms, seals, and furniture associated with his life; third, a list of every book, essay, address, poem, and newspaper article of specifically biographical or critical content, and also (apparently) of every other discoverable reference to him (such as the dedication of a book, or even mere allusions).

The reviewer does not agree with Sr. Figarola (p. xiii) that the form of the bibliographical descriptions is that best calculated to make clear the nature of the prints referred to (*e. g.*, no actual dimensions are given). The book is open, also, to one criticism of substance. Everything is deliberately excluded which the compiler has not himself both seen and (p. x) retained note of. But when the inclusion of that

seen is even meticulous, why not include, with due disclaimer of responsibility, titles that others vouch for? Sr. Figarola's rule ignores the interests of investigators.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to such details, however, the book is a valuable tribute to a worthy subject, betokening a fine allegiance to letters and idealism.

F. S. PHILBRICK.

La Trata de Negros: Datos para su Estudio en el Rio de la Plata. Por Diego Luis Molinari. (Buenos Aires, Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1916, pp. 97, with maps.) Though Dr. Diego Luis Molinari (who studied history at the University of Illinois, and is now Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic) modestly states (p. 77) that the history of the abolition of slavery in the River Plate is yet to be written, he has contributed much valuable information in his careful study on the subject of the former negro population in what are now the republics of Argentina and Uruguay. There is probably no other instance in the history of colonization where such a large imported colored population has disappeared in such a comparatively short space of time. As in Mauritius, and in some of the northern United States, a contributory cause was the lack of economic employment for the negro slave. Dr. Molinari also furnishes in this well-documented essay much valuable material regarding the status of foreigners during the Spanish colonial era.

CHARLES LYON CHANDLER.